

being somewhat curved to accommodate it ; antennæ minutely and delicately fasciculated.

Type *Pseudathyrma complens* (*Hypætra complens*, Walk.).

1. *Pseudathyrma complens*.

*Hypætra complens*, Walker, Lep. Het. xiv. p. 1415. n. 10 (1857).

Sumatra. Type in B. M.

2. *Pseudathyrma stigmata*.

*Hypætra stigmata*, Moore, P. Z. S. 1877, p. 610.

Andamans. Type in B. M.

Of these two species we only possess male examples.

The following genus greatly resembles the preceding, but actually belongs to the Heliothidæ.

BANIANA, Walk.

*Baniana*, Walker, Lep. Het. xv. p. 1843.

This genus is characterized by a somewhat slender body, often with the collar black, as in *Toxocampa* of the Trifidæ ; the antennæ are ciliated, the palpi erect, with a comparatively short third joint. It will include *Baniana luteiceps*, = *Hydrelia semilugens*, *B. mexicana*, *B. significans*, *B. projiciens*, *Poaphila suggesta*, and *Hypætra biangulata*. I need not occupy space by giving full references to these species, nearly the whole of which are described in Walker's 'Catalogue.'

XXXV.—*Description of a new Species of Helix of the Subgenus Plectopylis.* By Lieut.-Col. H. H. GODWIN-AUSTEN, F.R.S. &c.

*Helix (Plectopylis) Fultoni*, sp. n.

Exact locality unknown. Khasi Hills?

Shell sinistral, keeled, widely umbilicated, subglobosely discoidal ; colour pale ochraceous ; sculpture a fine close flaxy epidermal striation, with four lines of long hairs arranged upon the periphery of the body-whorl—two closely adjacent

and running with the keel above, one around the umbilical depression, and one intermediate. Spire depressedly convex, suture well marked, apex rounded. Whorls seven, closely wound, side of the last very oblique below and flattened, becoming rounder near the aperture, where it descends very slightly. Aperture wide, semiovate, very oblique, and slightly reflected on the margin. Peristome not thickened, continuous over the parietal side. The internal barriers are not visible on looking into the aperture. The parietal vertical lamina is simple, with only a slight horizontal support above on the posterior side; a very short double-knobbed horizontal parietal lamella is situated immediately below it. Palatal plicæ double, in two rows, the two apical or highest in position being united together by a low ridge; the posterior row are somewhat obliquely arranged.

Major diam. 20, minor diam. 17·3; alt. axis 8·5 millim.

This fine large species is quite distinct; the arrangement of the palatal plicæ is similar to that of *P. macromphalus* and *P. plectostoma*, while the junction of the two highest palatal plicæ being like that in *P. Andersoni*, its position is intermediate between them (*vide* the characters of this genus given by me in the P. Z. S. 17th November, 1874, p. 612).

It is unfortunate that we do not know the exact locality where this species was obtained; all I can gather is that it was sent to Mr. Fulton by a correspondent who, as he says, "knows nothing about shells, does not collect them himself, but gets natives to do so; the species came to me with *Cyclophorus Pearsoni*, *siamensis*, and *zebrinus*, *Helix (Plectopylis) plectostoma*, and *Spiraculum hispidum*." All these are Khasi Hill shells, and the last particularly abundant on the limestone at the southern base of those hills. But when shells are collected in this way they may come from any part of Assam, as the recipient gets them in all probability of every one he comes across, and to him distribution is of no importance. Dealers in shells would much enhance the value of their collections if they would be more particular on this point; very frequently the habitat given is quite worthless and terribly misleading. I therefore give Khasi Hills with a query until its true habitat shall be given and on good authority.